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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information as will benefit the trade union movement.

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FEDERATION ISSUES APPEAL

To International Organizations and Central Bodies

IN AID OF COPPER MINERS

Who Have Been on Strike for Two Months for Shorter Work Day and Minimum Wage.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has indorsed the strike of the copper miners in the State of Michigan to secure an eight-hour day and the minimum wage of $3.00 for underground work and a proportionate increase for those working above ground, and in a communication issued August 27 they have requested the officers of the national and international unions to communicate with their local unions and urge them to appropriate as much money as they can to assist the copper miners to carry on the strike until their demands have been conceded. All central bodies have also been requested to appoint committees at their next meeting, or a called meeting, for the purpose of devising ways and means to raise additional funds to assist the miners in their fight for the right to organize and to secure improved conditions.

LONGSHOREMEN SUCCESSFUL.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—Two large independent organizations of Longshoremen have been in existence for many months past in this city and Port Richmond, and have secured a large membership and quite fat treasuries. Sometime since dissatisfaction arose regarding the conducting of the affairs of the two organizations, as well as the expenditure of the funds of the two unions. Many efforts were made to harmonize these differences and induce them to remain a part of the organization referred to. Recently W. F. Dempsey, General Organizer, and A. J. Chlopek, one of the Vice Presidents of the International Longshoremen's Association, arrived in this city and started to work among the Longshoremen here as well as in Port Richmond. They were finally granted hearings before both organizations, and during the progress of such meetings they were continually interrupted and every effort was made to nullify the work they had started out to accomplish. In spite of the strenuous opposition from the representatives of these unions, the Port Richmond branch was induced to accept a charter from the Longshoremen, the vote being 107 to 30, the minority finally agreeing to accept the decision and become a part of the new organization chartered by the Longshoremen. In this city the fight was continued for some time longer, but at a largely attended meeting a similar decision was arrived at, and both organizations will soon be working under a charter by the International Longshoremens' Association.

HUMAN RIGHTS COME FIRST.

Calumet, Mich., Aug. 30.—John Mitchell, second vice president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address to the copper mine strikers at Calumet and Houghton today declared that the American Federation is heartily in accord and sympathy with the Western Federation of Miners "in the effort it is making to better conditions of life and labor for the miners in this field."

He praised the strikers, particularly the non-English-speaking men, for their unity and courage, and the women and children of the strikers for their cooperation. The strikers were much cheered over his visit. Mr. Mitchell expressed the belief that the men would win if they stood firmly together, put faith in their leaders and obeyed the law. He declared it was the right of the men to organize, and commenting on the refusal of the operators to arbitrate with the Western Federation of Miners said the governor should say to the companies "arbitrate or the State will not spend its money for your protection or send the militia to camp on your property." Mr. Mitchell said he placed a higher value on human rights than on property rights. He believed both men and strike leaders had pursued every honorable means to secure redress of grievances.

The injunction sought by the Western Federation of Miners to restrain the sheriff from employing assistants from outside Houghton County was not granted by Circuit Judge O'Brien today, the judge believing he has no power to grant an injunction.

A TART REJOINDER.

Cincinnati, Aug. 30.—Mayor Hunt has just handed to J. M. Hutton, a stock broker, who demanded that the power of the Mayor and police department be exercised to drive out of this city all labor union agitators and organizers, the following sharp reply to the request made: "I have just read with no little surprise your interview appearing in one of the city papers, in which you urge me to commit an unlawful act, to wit, by arbitrary force, to eject labor organizers from this city. You are making yourself one with other agitators who urge their followers on to commit acts of violence. Violation on my part of the right of all citizens of the United States to freely visit this city would be so much disobedience to law as if I should come to your office with a battalion of policemen at my back, break into your safe, take its contents and distribute them among the charitable organizations of the city. My intention would be good in either case, but to so act would be to affront constitutional rights which are among our most precious but least considered possessions."

VICTORY FOR MACHINISTS.

Baltimore, Aug. 30.—My Maryland Lodge, No. 186, has succeeded in securing settlements whereby eight hours will be established in this city for the machinists trade. This battle has been waged vigorously for several weeks past, and the strikers were liberally supported, both morally and financially, by the unions of this city. A minimum wage of $3 a day has been established and the union has also retained the higher wage that had been previously paid to a large number of its members. The settlement arrived at will put to work about 500 men. This, of course, is of double importance, in that it serves the purpose of getting these men what they were after and they in turn being able to help the other boys who are still on the firing line.

WONDERFUL, IF TRUE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—Private advices received here state that 150,000 of the 200,000 men in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation have signed petitions to be forwarded to the Attorney General, requesting that all proceedings looking toward the dissolution of the corporation be brought to an end. In the petition it is set forth that the employes have found the corporation splendid to employes, and that the signers feared, should the dissolution become a fact, they would suffer both financially and as to working conditions.

ENAMEL WORKERS SUCCESSFUL.

Bellaire, Ohio, Aug. 30.—About four months ago the Enamel Workers employed by the Enterprise Enamel Company formed an organization known as Enamel Workers' Union, No. 14472, A. F. of L. The firm, learning that a union had been organized, decided to destroy it by posting notices that on and after a certain date all employes would have to apply to the foremen of the various departments for re-employment as individuals. At the time this action was taken the organization consisted of only a small percentage of the employes. The result of the company's action was that practically all of its employes refused to accept the conditions imposed, and struck, nearly all joining the new union. Several efforts were made by representatives of the organization to secure a conference and adjust the differences and secure recognition of the union, the men and women having been discharged simply for joining a union. Every overture made by the representatives of the union to settle the difficulty was rejected, and no conference could be secured. The fight was continued, the strikers receiving liberal financial aid from the local unions, and especially the Mine Workers, who assessed themselves a sufficient amount to pay the necessary benefits to keep the strikers from want. For several weeks in the early part of the struggle the company attempted to operate its factory, but was finally compelled to close down completely. As a result of this cessation of work a conference was secured between representatives of the company and the strikers, and an agreement has been reached and signed by the parties interested whereby the union is recognized and all strikers are reinstated in their former positions, being a complete victory on the part of the Enamel Workers' Union. In addition to the Enterprise Enamel Company, the Novelty Company also has become a party to the agreement, which terminates this long-drawn-out battle. The new union will consist of employes of both Enterprise and Novelty factories, and probably will aggregate in number some 800.

THEY HAVE MADE GOOD.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Columbia Lodge, No. 174, International Association of Machinists, made up of the several thousands of skilled machinists of the navy yard and the gun factory, is operating a general store along the line of community of interest or co-operative to reduce the high cost of living. Goods are sold to members of the co-operative store plan at a small fractional cost above actual cost, the advance over cost price being necessary for the operation of the plan. The co-operative plan was given a practical test at the lodge room of the association in Naval Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourth Street Southeast, before Christmas. This was on a small scale, but the success of the experiment was so marked that the lodge determined to put it in operation on an extensive scale. After operating the general store for a period of six months, an inventory shows that over $4,500 has been paid in for necessities of the home. The store is located in the Naval Hall building, and under present arrangements is open Wednesday nights, when the Columbia Lodge meets, and on Saturdays from 6:30 to 8 o'clock in the evening. A full line of standard family and fancy groceries, fresh and smoked meats, chickens, and other necessities are sold. Some vegetables are offered, but in the line of perishable things the general store is cautious.

WANT THEM ALL IN.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 30.—With the declaring of a strike at the Pine Brook Colliery of the Scranton Coal Company, following the refusal of the engineer in charge of the air compressor to join the union, nearly 2,000 men are now idle in this county. The mine workers are trying to build their union up to the 100 per cent mark, and are enforcing a strict regulation of the union laws pertaining to the employment of men. Between 1,000 and 1,200 men and boys are affected by reason of the strike declared at the Pine Brook Colliery yesterday. At the Mount Pleasant Colliery nearly 500 men are on strike for the same reason as that at Pine Brook, and nearly 200 men employed at the Lackawanna Colliery of the Lackawanna Coal Company at Peckville are being given an enforced vacation of several weeks, pending a strike of one day over pillar mining. The men went out on strike when the pillar removing job was given to a contractor. There was a short-lived strike at the Sibley Colliery of the Elliott-McClure Company, in the Old Forge, this week, the men refusing to work with nonmembers. The latter joined the organization on the night of the strike and work was resumed.

CLIP SORTERS WIN OUT.

New York, Aug 30.—For two weeks past there has been a strike of the Clip Sorters (rag pickers) for recognition of their organization, sanitary workshops, increased pay and pay for overtime. This organization is working under charter from the American Federation of Labor, it having been granted a short time previous to the strike being inaugurated. After the demands had been made conferences were sought with the Clip Sorters Bosses' Association, but representatives of the union were unable to secure a meeting with their employers. Their efforts to bring about a settlement having been fruitless, at a largely attended meeting action was taken which resulted in a strike of over 1,500 men. A settlement has just been reached, whereby an agreement was entered into between the organization and the Bosses' Association recognizing the union, granting extra pay for overtime, shorter hours and a slight increase in wages. These improved conditions will benefit about 1,500 people.

SHOW GOOD PROGRESS.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 30.—E. W Weeks, Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, reports that during the past two months fifteen new lodges of that organization have been established in various sections of the country, indicating that the men are alive to their interests and desire to get in shape to properly protect themselves and cooperate with the various other unions of the Railroad Employes' Department. He also furnishes information that in the near future there will be even additional lodges added to the organization. This, however, may be slightly retarded as a result of the convention, which opens September 16 in Milwaukee.

"BETTER THAN HARSH WORDS."

New York, Aug. 30.—The World recently said editorially: "Better than harsh words and high sounding phrases is the record of things done for men and women who work, and in this respect the Federation of Labor is more fortunate than any of its predecessors or present day rivals. It has brought about improved conditions, it has shortened hours, it has marked up wage scales and it has established better relations between employers and employes. Everywhere there is testimony to the effectiveness of reason, conference, arbitration, and peace."

PROVES HIS CONTENTION.

Washington, Aug. 30.—A contract for 3,900 tons of armor plate for the newest American dreadnought, now under construction, has been awarded by the Navy Department to the Carbon Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, at $187.04 per ton, a reduction of $96.99, or 26 per cent, under the last accepted bid for the materials. The Carbon Company, which never before has sought a large government contract, and the Carnegie Steel Company were the only bidders. The Carnegie bid was not made public. Secretary Daniels attributes the saving of $378,261 to the government on this contract to the Carnegie Steel Company establishing a naval armor plate factory. In the past it has been the custom to divide contracts between all the bidders at the lowest figure submitted, and all of the manufacturers have put in virtually identical bids. In this case real competition developed for the first time in years. This, however, will not interfere with Secretary Daniels' determination to impress upon Congress the government-owned plant plan. He said recently that there was no assurance the new bidder for government work would not be forced into an agreement with the other concerns, and expressed the opinion that if the government owned a factory capable of producing half of the armor plate needed there would be no danger of combinations to raise prices. The Secretary issued a statement recalling his recent letter to the Senate urging the necessity for competition in armor contracts and suggesting a Congressional investigation of the subject.

SITUATION NOW PEACEFUL.

Calumet, Mich., Aug. 30.—Troops and deputies line up daily in anticipation of trouble from the copper mine strikers, who are reported to be prearing to make a concerted effort to stop work at the Calumet and Hecla, where nine shafts are in partial operation. Six hundred strikers carrying flags and led by a large number of women appeared and were joined by the militia and deputies, who accompanied them to prevent possible trouble. The strikers paraded through the Calumet and Hecla and Osceola locations daily, but have made no attempt to interfere with workmen. Gen. P. L. Abbey, with his staff, in an automobile, leads the parade, and following in order are infantry, cavalry, women and strikers, signal corps, patrol and deputies. At the Quincy mine, near Hancock, 500 strikers paraded and stopped at one of the shaft houses, where the militia ordered them away. The leader refused and was placed under arrest. The others marched away. At the Superior mine a detail of militia escorting men to work was pelted with eggs and other missiles by women.

Leaders of the miners denied today that the strikers were breaking ranks. In response to the statements that work had been resumed in different shafts, the leaders declared that these activities were insignificant.

IT WAS "TELLING ON HIM."

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30.—Superior Judge Humphries, of King County, has issued an injunction against the striking members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters after it had been refused by Federal Judge Neterer. This same judge issued a temporary restraining order prohibiting speaking on certain streets, and Dr. H. F. Titus, who was brought before the court charged with contempt, in that he spoke within the prohibited district, was sentenced to six months in jail and fined $300. At the hearing requiring the defendants in the street-speaking injunction to show cause why the order should not be made permanent, Mayor Cotterill presented affadivits stating there was no objection on the part of the city to street-speaking within the prohibited territory, and that there was no injury or impediment to traffic caused. The Mayor was himself permanently enjoined without a hearing or a court citation to appear or without the affidavits even being read. Judge Humphries has been advised by his chief newspaper supporter to "take a rest," stating that the strain was "telling on him."

LARGE GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 30.—At a recent meeting of the emergency committee of the United Textile Workers of America, First Vice President Tansey presided in the absence of President John Golden. A delegation was present from the Hebrew Knit Good Workers of Philadelphia for the purpose of securing the indorsement for a general strike in their trade. The matter was fully discussed, and by a unanimous vote the committee complied with the request. Reports of the organizers were submitted showing the conditions of the industry in the different localities where they are working and all were accepted. The secretary reported that he and Organizer Powers had been successful in securing for the folders employed by the United States Finishing Company who maintain plants in Providence and Pawtucket a scale of 30 cents per hour and time and a quarter for overtime. It was reported that since this advance had been granted one other shop has increased the wages of the folders in their employ. Secretary Hibbert reported that the condition of the United Textile Workers was never stronger than it is today and a very large gain in membership will be shown this year.

NEW ANTHRACITE RECORD.

Hazelton, Pa., Aug. 30.—Anthracite coal shipments in the first seven months of 1913 were over 40,000,000 tons. It is probable, therefore, that this year's production of anthracite coal will exceed the high record of 1911, which was 69,954,299 tons, and pass the 70,000,000 ton mark. The anthracite coal shipments for the first seven months of 1913 were 40,339,706 tons as against 40,113,648 tons in 1911. The production during the last five months of the latter year was 29,840,651 tons. If the same rate of production is maintained this year as in 1911 the total for the year will be 70,170,367 tons. This increase in production is in response to an ever widening market and the usual difficulty in securing anthracite coal, because the production is not equal to the demand.

A FREE UNIVERSITY.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 30.—When the state branch of the American Federation of Labor holds its convention here, September 15th, a committee from the Central Labor Union of Boston will recommend the establishment of a free state university in Massachusetts. This decision was arrived at at a recent meeting of the educational committee of the Boston Central Labor Union. The resolution agreed upon by the committee is to the effect "that the Boston C. L. U. instructs its delegates to the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. L. that they introduce and advocate this project at the annual convention in Fall River." It is said that the Central Labor Union of this city will also interest itself in this matter, and it is believed that a favorable report on the question will be arrived at by the convention.

MOLDERS PROGRESS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 30.—The report of the officers of the International Molders' Union shows the following progress in many sections of the United States:

Continued success was experienced during the month of June in securing substantial advances in wages and other improved conditions for our members through the peaceful methods of conferences with the foundrymen. The members of No. 459, Waterloo, Iowa, have secured a $3.50 minimum for a nine-hour day and a basic wage rate of $4.50 for piece workers. Two of the foundries under the jurisdiction of No. 102, Waltham, Mass., have granted a $3.25 minimum flat for a nine-hour day; this rate to be raised to $3.35 January 1, 1914. The previous minimum was $3.00. The members of No. 305, Plainfield, N. J., have established a minimum of $3.50 for a nine-hour day, or its equivalent. In the shops operating under an 8½-hour day the rate will be $3.50 at these hours on September 16, this year. An agreement establishing a flat minimum of $3.60 for a nine-hour day has been reached with the foundrymen of Omaha, Hastings, Lincoln, and Fremont, Nebr., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, the agreement being signed with the Nebraska Foundrymen's Association. This is an advance of 35 cents per day to coremakers and 30 cents to molders. A minimum of $3.15 for coremakers and $3.50 for molders for a nine-hour day has been established in Minneapolis, Minn. This is an advance of 25 cents per day on the minimum. Two shops, employing approximately 35 men, were struck, and about 325 members have received the advance. The members of No. 271, Kokomo, Ind., employed on brass and aluminum, have secured a $3.25 minimum for a nine-hour day. This is an advance of 25 cents per day. The members of No. 169, Galion, Ohio, have received an advance of 15 cents per day all around. The minimum is now $3.10 for coremakers and $3.25 for molders. About 45 foundries under the jurisdiction of our unions in New York City, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Jersey City, N. J., have granted a $3.75 minimum for a nine-hour day. This is an advance of 25 cents per day on the minimum. A settlement of the wage question has been reached between forty of the foundrymen of Philadelphia, Pa., and our unions in that city, which provides for a $3.40 flat minimum for a nine-hour day, beginning July 1, and a $3.50 flat minimum January 1, 1914. The previous rate was $3.10 for coremakers and $3.25 for molders. The members of No. 196, Youngstown, have secured a minimum of $3.75 flat for a nine-hour day in all of the foundries. This is an advance of 25 cents per day on the minimum. The members of No. 199, Sacramento, Cal., employed in the jobbing shops have been granted a $4.00 flat minimum for an eight-hour day. The previous minimum was $3.75. The members employed at the Spencer Heating Company, under the jurisdiction of No. 34, Scranton, Pa., have been granted a $3.50 flat minimum.

CAN SAVE MILLIONS.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Declaring that armor plate is not the only thing for which the government has been unmercifully overcharged by private manufacturers, and that "Uncle Sam" can save millions by manufacturing his own cartridges, field artillery ammunition, and field artillery equipment, Representative Tavenner of Illinois will introduce bills in the House Tuesday asking for a total of $1,090,000 for government cartridge and ammunition plants at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. Representative Tavenner declares the government is now paying private manufacturers from one-fourth to one-third more for small arms cartridges, and from one-third to one-half more for field artillery ammunition than it can and is manufacturing these articles for in its own arsenals.

TOBACCO WORKERS GROWING.

Louisville, Aug. 30.—President McAndrews reports that he succeeded in organizing the employes of the Frishmuth Tobacco Company, of Philadelphia into a local union on a recent visit to that city, and immediately established more favorable conditions under which the members of the new union will work. In addition to this, he was able to induce certain employes to join the Engineers' Union, and also one brother to become a member of Typographical Union. In Toledo a new union was formed in one of the trust factories of that city, consisting of more than 100 women. The new organization will be known as No. 132. The members of the new organization are very enthusiastic over the prospects for improved conditions, which appear to be good.

TO AMEND THE LAW.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—The Department of Labor has under consideration an application for the creation of a board of conciliation and investigation under the industrial disputes investigation act, to deal with matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its 1,300 telegraphers. The operators have been in recent conference with the company relative to the adoption of certain wages and conditions of employment.

MOLDERS' STRIKE ADJUSTED.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 30.—A settlement of the molders' strike has been effected by International President Valentine and the strike committee of the molders and representatives of the foundrymen at a meeting at the Grand Hotel. The first demand of the strikers was for $2.75 per day, but they later modified this demand and asked for $2.50 per day with nine hours' work. The strike had been on for the last six weeks and involved several hundred.

WHY NOT PASS IT?

Washington, Aug. 30.—"What has become of the Hughes-Borah Law, creating an industrial commission, to investigate relations between employes and employers throughout the country?"

The measure, which was passed with considerable eclat, has not yet become effective, simply because no commissioners have yet been able to undertake the work. President Taft nominated nine commissioners, but they "died" with the last Congress. More than a month ago President Wilson sent in the names of nine persons, but so far the Senate has failed to act upon them. The fear is now expressed that unless the commission is soon able to get down to work it cannot complete the task assigned to it in the time specified in the creative law. The Hughes-Borah bill establishing the body specified that it must report to Congress within three years after passage of the measure. One year already has passed without any action at all.

The law provides for a commission of nine members, three representing the employers, three representing the employes, and three representing the public. The members are to be paid their expenses and $10 per day while actually working. The commission is given broad inquisitorial powers. Its specific duty is to inquire into the general condition of labor in the United States in all the principal industries including agricultural and especially into the industries controlled by corporations; to study the effect of industrial conditions on public welfare; to study conditions of sanitation and safety of employes; to investigate labor unions and associations and organizations of employers; to investigate disputes between capital and labor and formulate some plan of settlement to be suggested to Congress.

Just why the nominations have been held up in the Senate this session has not been made clear except that certain Southern Senators are said to be dissatisfied that there is not enough representation from that section among the membership.

15,000 PAINTERS ON STRIKE.

New York, Aug. 30.—Some 15,000 painters and paperhangers of the city are now out on strike, according to officials of the International Painters and Paperhangers' Union. A general strike was agreed upon some time ago, but the officials had not perfected arrangements for it until yesterday. A committee was named to station pickets at all houses in course of alteration or renovation, and the pickets will be equipped with red circulars containing the official strike order in English and Yiddish. The pickets were ordered to report for duty at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. According to the officers of the union, the strike will be the largest known in the trade. Hundreds of homes in Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive which were being renovated while the occupants were away for the summer would be stopped by the strike. The International Painters and Paperhangers' Union is not affiliated with the American Federation, nor is it allied with the unions in the Building Trades Council. A sympathetic strike is not expected, therefore. The demands of the men are for a forty-four-hour week, a minimum wage of $20 a week, and provision by employers for accident insurance for all painters and paperhangers while at work.

WILL TIE UP THE ROADS.

Indianapolis, Aug. 30.—Interurban lines entering this city experienced trouble in running cars today as the result of a strike of conductors and motormen ordered by a newly organized union. The walkout threatens to spread and may completely tie up the roads. The men demanded a wage scale of from 30 to 35 cents an hour. Their present scale is 21 to 30 cents, starting at the 21-cent-an-hour rate and receiving 1 cent an hour more for each year of service. The roads refused to arbitrate or to recognize the grievance committee in any way, and the walkout went into effect at 4 o'clock this morning. About 600 men are involved. National Organizer Rezin Orr, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes, who is directing the strike, said that all the roads would be completely tied up. The systems affected are the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern, the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, the Indianaolis, Columbus and Southern, Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction Company, and the Union Traction Company of Indiana.

INCREASED IMMIGRATION.

Toronto, Canada, Aug. 30.—From the department of the interior of the Dominion government comes a booklet containing reliable and interesting information concerning Canadian immigration. It appears that in the twelve months ending with last March 400,000 strangers arrived in the country. This rate was never exceeded in the United States when its population was less than 40,000,000. The United Kingdom contributed 150,000 of these immigrants, the United States 139,000, and Continental Europe 112,000. From this it appears outright that 289,000 of the 400,000 are of the class that are least difficult of assimilation; a large percentage of the continental immigrants were of equally acceptable stock, and yet the remainder were no more desirable on the other side of the line than they would be on this.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 30.—Through negotiations which have just ended an agreement drawn up with the officials of the Georgian Southern and Florida railway the telegraphers and agents in the employ of the road have received a substantial increase over last year and better working conditions. About 100 men are affected and the aggregate of the increase will be about $10,000 to $12,000 per year. The contract will date from August 1, which was the date of expiration of the old contract between the Georgia Southern and Florida and the Order of Railway Telegraphers. On account of the illness of Superintendent F. W. Scott, the negotiations looking toward the drawing up of the contract were postponed until last week.

STRUCK AGAINST NONUNION MEN

London, Aug. 30.—Sympathizing with 11,000 painters who struck as a protest against the employment of nonunion men, the electricians of the British Admiralty walked out today. More than 700 electricians in the general post-office here resolved to strike until the nonunion painters are discharged. The strike will cut off power and lights, tying up the mail hoists and pneumatic tubes.

GOOD, HEALTHY GROWTH.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The International Association of Machinists is making much progress in keeping up with general forward movement now being experienced throughout the country. The International's increased membership for the year of 1912 exceeded 15,000. For the month of June, 1913, over 2,500 additional members have been added, and reports indicate the continuance of large accessions to the membership.

1,000 LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE.

New York, Aug. 30.—One thousand Longshoremen employed at the A.-H. line piers struck, and, as a result, work is at a standstill on the company's piers in Hoboken, where the President Grant, the President Lincoln, and the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria are moored. A committee of the strikers called upon Capt. Hans Jarka, the Hamburg-American Line's superintendent of piers, and he did his best to prevail upon the men to go back to work pending a settlement of their demands. This the committee refused to agree to, and at a meeting held last night the strikers voted to stay out until the company met their terms. The trouble started when the Hamburg-American Line appointed Capt. Jarka superintendent of its piers. Before his advent the "brass check system" prevailed, and this was satisfactory to the longshoremen, as it insured them steady work. Under the brass system every longshoreman had a check, and the men were divided into classes of 100 each. The men longest in the company's employ, whose numbers ran from 1 to 100, were the first engaged. Then, if more men were needed, those longshoremen whose numbers ran from 100 to 200 were called on. This system of seniority applied throughout the list of 1,000 employes. But the men asserted that Capt. Jarka brought with him from Brooklyn his old stevedore, William Schmidt, and made him head stevedore on the Hamburg-American piers. Schmidt did away with the check system, and when he wanted longshoremen he sent out into the street and picked up the men he wanted, instead of sending for the old longshoremen by classes. The strikers demand a return to the check system.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST TRUSTS.

Glasgow, Aug. 30.—Co-operation will be the basis of the ideal State of the future, according to Earl Grey, who addressed the Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance, which opened its sessions here yesterday. In an enthusiastic inaugural address to the 600 delegates present, who represented 20,000,000 members of co-operative societies in America and Europe, Lord Grey painted a picture of the future co-operative international commonwealth, which, he said, would one day be co-equal and co-extensive with the whole of the civilized world. Lord Grey declared the co-operation movement to be the most effective safeguard against the tyranny of trusts. It meant, he said, the elimination of the parasitic middleman and consequently a reduction in the cost of living. Co-operation, he said, showed how the warring forces of labor and capital could be reconciled, and would put an end to the present industrial organization, which was responsible for much of the existing selfishness, suspicion, hatred, and consequent inefficiency, with their resultant sequels—poverty and discontent.

TWO NEW UNIONS.

Visalia, Cal., Aug. 30.—Two new unions have just been organized here, the Plumbers and Sheet Metal Workers, by F. P. Lamoreux, A. F. of L. organizer, and R. W. McKnight, business agent Fresno Building Trades' Council.

The Plumbers' Union will be known officially as local No. 438 and the Sheet Metal Workers as local union No. 320. With the institution of these two locals in Visalia this city becomes one of the best organized places in the San Joaquin Valley, as it will have Carpenters, Painters, Brick Masons and Plasterers, Plumbers, Sheet Metal Workers, and the Typographical Unions. The recent organization of the Painters, Plumbers, and Sheet Metal Workers in the capital of Tulare County is the direct result of continued efforts on the part of Fresno labor leaders. Since the institution of the Painters' Union about three months ago that organization has attained 100 per cent in membership. The two new locals will start out with a 100 per cent organization.

A MARKED DIFFERENCE.

Boston, Aug. 30.—Charles S. Sergeant, Vice President of the Boston Elevated Railway, testified at a hearing before the Arbitration Board, which is adjudicating the wage dispute between the company and its employes, that his salary had been doubled since 1897, while the maximum pay of the blue uniformed employes had been increased from $2.30 to $2.50 a day. Cross-examined by Attorney Feeney for the Carmen's Union, Mr. Sergeant was unable to name any other company which required its employes to work sixteen years before reaching the maximum wage, as was the case with the elevated. He said he thought there was one other company which did so, but he believed the ten-year period was more common.

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—An organizer for the Brotherhood of Painters is engaged in an organizing campaign in Ontario, and his efforts are meeting with success. The craft has been largely unorganized in most of the centers west of Toronto and Hamilton, the London and Stratford locals having lapsed several years ago. These local unions have been reorganized and painters in other places in this section of the country are talking organization. The outlook now is that the painters will be organized to a greater extent than ever before at the close of the campaign.

SUSTAINED THE FEDERAL LAW.

Cordele, Ga., Aug. 30.—First case brought in the Crisp superior court under the Federal Employes Liability Act resulted in a verdict being returned late yesterday afternoon for $10,000 in favor of W. B. McMichael, of Jackson, Ga., against the Seaboard Air Line railway company. The plaintiff, who is a nephew of the late Judge John L. Hall, of Macon, was in the employ of the Seaboard road when his left leg was cut off in an accident near Birmingham. His suit was for $25,000.

DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

New York, Aug. 30.—Announcement has just been made by the Photo-Engravers' Union of this city that the difference which has heretofore existed between that organization and the Macmillan Company, publishers of school books, has been satisfactorily adjusted, and it is hoped that this matter will be given due consideration by the various organizations with which the Photo-Engravers' Union had been in communication regarding the trouble.

ENGINEERS STRIKE.

Cincinnati, Aug. 30.—Engineers of nine meat-packing plants in this city declared a strike and left their engines. Fifty men are said to have taken part in the walkout, but it is claimed that more than 1,000 men will be thrown out of employment if the plants are forced to close down, as appears to be probable.

CONSTABULARY'S BRUTALITY

Attacks Striker and Serious Clash Is the Result.

ONE KILLED; SEVERAL WOUNDED

They Are Now in Full Charge of the Situation and Further Trouble Feared.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 30.—Serious rioting was the outcome of an attempt to break up a strike of iron molders in the several plants which has been dragging along since December last. Nonunion men were brought in, and this inflamed the strikers and their sympathizers. The Sheriff and the police had not exhausted all of their means before they appealed to Gov. Tener to send the State constabulary, and a protest was made to him by the labor leaders against such action, and, according to the understanding reached, promises were made through the Governor's representative that the constabulary would not be sent to Erie until an investigation had been made, or that conditions become so serious that such action would be necessary. Despite the promise of the Governor, two troops of the State constabulary were dispatched immediately to the city. Not long after they had taken charge of the situation one of their number struck a striker over the head with the butt of his rifle, injuring him quite seriously. Previous to the assault no effort had been made to arrest the alleged defender, nor had any resistance been made on the part of any of the strikers to the orders issued by the members of the troopers. Following this action, the strikers became very much excited, and the result was a clash between the two, in which the troopers rode roughly over the men with their horses. As a result of this action, one State trooper was wounded and three strikers and sympathizers are now in the hospital and a score of others were more or less injured. The streets of the city were crowded at the time the disturbance occurred, and it is fortunate that nothing more serious resulted, as the citizens generally are very much incensed at the manner in which the constabulary was hurried to the scene. There was serious talk of calling a general strike to assist the Molders, announcement to that effect appearing in the local papers. The matter, however, was seriously debated at a special meeting of the Central Labor Union and the leaders of the strike. A decision was finally reached at the urgent request of the representatives of the Molders that the interest of that organization would be best served by not calling a general strike, and it was finally determined not to do so. The situation is still critical and probably will remain so as long as the constabulary is on the scene, as their presence in various places of the State where difficulties have existed heretofore has promoted trouble by their extremely arbitrary and ill-considered action. The men are more determined than ever to continue the struggle until successful results are obtained.

GAINED RECOGNITION.

Pittsburgh, Kans., Aug. 30.—The conference which has been going on since May between the management of the Kansas City Southern and the committee of the different labor unions employed in the Southern shops, has closed and an agreement was signed up by the committees and the proper officials of the railroad company. A number of things were asked for by the committees from the railroad company. Among the principal demands made by the committees were a recognition of the federated trades in the shop force and an increase in the wage scale. The railroad representatives at first refused to listen to the question of federation, but were willing to treat with the representatives of each trade separately. The conference was hung up on this proposition alone for several days. The wage scale could have been settled several weeks ago if the federation question had not entered into the matter.

It is unofficially stated that the agreement provides for the federation of the trades and an increase of 1½ to 2 cents an hour and for six days a week of nine hours each.

FOR CONSERVATION OF LIFE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—The annual meeting of the American Mine Safety Association, composed of leading coal and metal mine operators, mining engineers, mine-safety engineers, and mine surgeons, will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 22-24. This association, which held its first meeting a year ago, has for its purpose a reduction of the number of accidents in the mines and quarries and the alleviation of the more than 60,000 men who are injured each year. This second meeting, which has been called by Mr. H. M. Wilson, of the Bureau of Mines, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association, promises to take up and discuss a number of the problems that have arisen in both the rescue and first-aid work. The members of the association declare that greater progress can be made in saving life and in reducing the seriousness of injuries by the adoption of proposed standard methods.

HIGHER WAGES; LESS HOURS.

New York, Aug. 30.—The first general strike of raincoat makers, which began five weeks ago, has ended by the ratification of an agreement with the Waterproof Garment Manufacturers' Association. All the independent manufacturers but one or two had previously made settlements. The strike involved 5,000 workers. As a result of the settlement the men are to receive a general advance in wages of about 25 per cent, with a forty-eight hour working week. The piece workers, who are in the majority, are to be paid 75 cents an hour during the seven months they are able to work. The agreement is for a year, but will continue until either side gives a month's notice to change or end it.

JAP COAL TO BREAK STRIKE.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 30.—Public indignation over the forced importation of Japanese coal as a result of refusal of the operators to arbitrate the strikes in mines east of here, is liable to affect, it was declared today, the opening of the government mines in Alaska. Mine operators declare they will import Japanese coal until the strikers return to work and the owners are now being bitterly denounced as responsible for this situation when there is unlimited supply forty-five miles from Vancouver.

THIS MIGHT HELP SOME.

Vienna, Aug. 30.—The Governor of Galicia, a crown land of Austria-Hungary, has determined to stop the emigration of adults from his country to the United States and Canada. He ordered the police to arrest all male persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty-six, and liable for military service, who attempt to leave the country, and to send them to their homes.